John K. Donnell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1508.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

For Savannah,

The Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
Patrick Gribben, Master,
NOW lying at Wilcocks' wharf, and will positively sail on Saturday, 15th inst. She is handsomely accommodated for passengers, and sails well. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or
N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Prime Rice in whole and half tierces.
July 8. §tf15th

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP
CHARLOTTE,
C. F. Danenberger, Master.
WILL be ready to receive the cargo in a few days, and is a fast sailing staunch, good vessel, well found—For freight or passage, apply to
George Pennock,
No. 103, *Market-street.*
July 7. 3aw3w

LANDING,
At Walnut-street wharf, from on board ship Manchester, Benj. Shewell, master, from Bourdeaux,
Bourdeaux Brandy
Old Claret in hhds.
Medoc Wine in cases
Sauterne do. do.
For Sale by
Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, *Walnut-street.*

Said Ship for Freight or Charter,

Burthen 280 tons, Philadelphia built of live Oak and Cedar, will be ready to sail in a few days. Apply as above.
July 5. mwf

For Sale,

The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner
Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,
Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to
Ross & Simson.
June 12. dtf

The Shareholders
Of the Pennsylvania Population Company,
ARE requested to meet at the Company's Office, No 53, North Fourth Street, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.
July 1. §16t.

Bank of North America.
July 1, 1797.
At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th inst.
July 1. d2w.

George Dobson,
No. 25 *South Third-Street,*
HAS imported per ships William Penn, Star, and Diana, from London,
5-4 Super London Chintz, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimities.
Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassimers.
The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.
June 14, '97. d.tf.

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.
Entitled to drawback.
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days
Apply as above.
May 24 §

An assortment of Russia Cordage,
AMONGST which are three cables, one of 12, one of 10 1-2, and the other 7 1-2 inches, and each 120 fathoms long
Boston Sail Duck, No's. 1, 2, 3, and 4
Bourbon Cotton, of a very superior quality
Ditto Coffee in bags
Isle of France Indigo
A few bales well assorted India Muslins
Spermaceti Oil
Ditto Candles
Boston Beef, prime and mess
Codfish in hogsheads and tierces
Ditto in quintals
Mackarel in barrels
Herrings in ditto
4th proof Brandy, and
A few kegs of Lard
ALSO,
Just landing from on board the Active, from Hamburgh,
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 9 by 12 German Window Glass, and a few boxes assorted Dutch Glass Ware, for sale by
Joseph Anthony & Co.
June 27 10t

Dispute between the United States and France.
This day is published, by THOMAS BRADFORD, No. 8, South Front street, price 2/4,
OBSERVATIONS on the dispute between the United States and France, addressed by ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, of South Carolina, to his constituents. June 26.—§9t

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.
THE Stockholders are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Company's Office on Monday, July 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. pursuant to adjournment.
WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'ry.
July 8. dt10th

Health-Office, Philadelphia, 7th June, 1797.
THE *Board of Health* offer to rent out the NEW CITY HOSPITAL, usually called The *Wigwam.*
It may be occupied as a Tavern, for which there are excellent accommodations. The person taking it must be capable and willing to act in the capacity of a Steward; in case a contageous disease in the city, should at any time render it necessary to make use of the premises as a Hospital. It cannot therefore be let for any limited time—and the red painted frame building is to be reserved. *Proposals* in writing will be received at this office, stating what rent will be allowed under the foregoing circumstances. None need apply without being able to produce the best recommendations.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
Chairman of the Board of Health.
July 8.

The sublime Theory of the celebrated Franklin realised.
MR. MAISON, desirous to shew his gratitude to the respectable Companies who do him the honor to be present every evening at the Philosophical and Mechanical Experiments, executed by three artificial persons, informs the lovers of arts and sciences, that THIS EVENING, the 7th inst there will be a surprising addition to the Philosophical Experiments, which are so ably executed by the artificial Lady: after having fired the Cannons de Volta, melted metals through means of her inflamed breast, &c. &c. she will direct the electric fire on a building, which, being provided with a pointed conductor, will remain perfectly safe, but having applied a metalic ball to the point, a second stroke of the electric fire will fall on the same, and destroy it instantaneously.
This discovery alone is sufficient to insure to the celebrated Franklin an undoubted right to the gratitude of the public: it is in the country of this great man that an European Philosopher (who already at Paris obtained marks of his esteem) will repeat this beautiful experiment, before his worthy fellow citizens, in order to celebrate and honor the memory of its author.
These experiments will continue every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock precisely, in the dancing-room of Mr. M'DOUGALL, in Fourth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, and will be varied and augmented.
Entrance half a dollar—Children, one quarter of a dollar. July 7.—mw&ftf

Best English Crown Window Glass.
A well assorted Invoice of the best English Crown Window Glass, of the following sizes:
10 by 8
11 by 9
12 by 10
14 by 10
16 by 12
19 by 14
} 212 BOXES.
Likewise fresh Rice, high proof Brandy, best mess Beef, in half barrels.
Sail Cloth, No. 1. to 8.
Sherry Wine.
A few hundred weight of excellent Dutch Pistol and Rifle Gun Powder—and,
Thirty Boxes Chocolate.
For Sale by,
Samuel Breck, Jun.
No. 89, *South Third-street.*
June 21. co1dt.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:
No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,
That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.
June 1. 3aw6w

POST-OFFICE.
Philadelphia, 6th July, '97.
THE mail for New Castle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck Creek cross roads, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George Town (in the place of Clowes) and Dagsborough, in Delaware; Trap and Snow-hill, in Maryland; Horn Town, Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H. in Virginia; will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at sun set. 18t

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead
& Spanish Brown
} in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §.

Ross & Simson,
Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and
Hyson Skin
} TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Cossee in Tierces
March 7. ||tf

Erskine's View of the War.
JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

CAUTION.
WHEREAS WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer, hath, in Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser of this day, advertised for public sale, on to-morrow the 8th instant, a capital building Lot, on the north side of Mulberry-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, bounded and otherwise described as in the said advertisement is mentioned—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same, as the equitable title thereto is vested in the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, who mean to proceed at law for the recovery thereof.
By order of the Directors,
George Simpson, Cashier.
July 7. dat.

The Commissioners
FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.
They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.
Extract from the said article,
"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."
By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. 16—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America,* hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.
And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—
1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.
2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.
3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.
4th The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.
And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial prosings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.
The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.
Wm. Moore Smith.
Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

For Sale,
That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,
ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.
For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 3tawtf.

STATE TRIALS.
Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,
The Pennsylvania State Trials,
CONTAINING the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkins, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—in one large 8vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.
W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7.—*3t

LANDING
From on board schooner Daphne, captain G. W. Morse, from Hispaniola,
61,000 wt. Sugar,
53,000 Coffee
FOR SALE BY
F. COPPINGER,
No. 221, South Front-street,
Who has also on hand,
Claret in hhds. and cases
Rice
A quantity of Bristol Bottles
A case of Cambrics
Cloths and Cassimeres.
July 5. d6t.

FOR SALE,
BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.
George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*
July 5. 3aw

Bank of United States.
3d July, 1797.
THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each share for the last six months; which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 13th inst.
G. SIMPSON, *Cashier*
3t

NOTICE.
ANY of the citizens who may be inclined to accommodate Members of Congress with board and lodging during the next session, will please to forward their address, as soon as possible, to the subscriber, at Congress Hall—Who also wishes to hear of some ready furnished lodgings, with the use of a kitchen. Likewise of a front drawing room, well furnished, and two good bed rooms, with board for a small family, in which there will be two servants. THOMAS CLAXTON.
July 3. 3t

The Commissioners
FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.
By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.
Commissioners Office, No. 109, *Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May* 17*th,* 1797.
20—§4w

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mstf
The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,
Have for sale at their store, No. 70, *adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,*
A Quantity of
Madeira Wines
In pipes and half pipes
adeira Walnuts and Citron, lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia
Also,
25 Puncheons, second and third proof, *West-India Rum,* and a few Pipes of Brandy
They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.
June 14 d

For Sale,
THE time of a smart, active Negro Boy, who has about sixteen years to serve.
Apply to the Printer.
June 30. §5t

On TUESDAY evening next, the 11th inst. will be sold by public auction, at the Merchants Coffeehouse for account or the concerned, being deposited as collateral security.
Sundry Promissory Notes,
Drawn by John Nicholson in favour of, and indorsed by David Allison. The said notes are all due and have been regularly protested for non-payment. They have been originally given for a full and valuable consideration—are clear of any dispute or defalcation and will be received equal to specie for shares in the Pennsylvania Land Company and will of course be a great object of speculation.
Approved endorsed notes at sixty days will be received in payment.
July 6, 1797. *d6t

Town Lots.
A TOWN named BEULA, one mile square, being laid out on the Blacklick Creek, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, Lots therein of 58 feet by 125 feet are now selling at TEN DOLLARS each; their situation in the town to be determined by ballot before the first of August, and deeds for the same will be delivered by the subscriber before the first of October next.
MORGAN J. RHEES.
No. 77, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

The purchasers of lots in BEULA have the following prospects of appreciating their property:
1. It is remote from any other town, and surrounded by great bodies of excellent land, capable of producing every kind of grain and vegetables, and is without doubt one of the best grazing countries in the United States.
2. In point of health the situation is not exceeded by any on the continent.
3. Besides numerous springs and runs, of the finest quality, there is a creek for water works (on which mills are now building) running through the town.
4. The public road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh will go through it, which being more level and nearer than any other rout must become universally travelled: aided by the navigation of Juniata and Conemaugh, goods may be conveyed at least 2 or 3 dollars per cwt. cheaper from the former to the latter place, than by the old road thro' Bedford.
5. Being in the centre of a flourishing settlement, and taking in the shortest portage between the eastern and western waters, it is likely to become a deposit for stores, a manufacturing town, and a seat of justice. Besides the old settlers, upwards of one hundred emigrants have settled in the vicinity of Beula, since last October, and many more have engaged to join them this summer.
6. A Land-Office for supplying actual settlers with farms to a considerable amount, and in various situations, will be immediately opened in the town. The proprietors of land in the circumjacent country are solicited to send their drafts and terms of sale, or leasing, to THOMAS JONES, Surveyor, in Beula, who will give security for any trust reposed in him: with such co-operating aid, the progress of the settlement will be the more rapidly advanced and extended to distant townships.
7. A public library for the benefit of the settlers, will be established in the town, towards laying the foundation of which, upwards of one thousand volumes are already purchased and principally sent forward.
8. Two hundred acres of land adjoining the town, besides lots and subscriptions, will be applied to support a minister and preceptor, capable of teaching the useful and liberal arts.
9. After defraying necessary expences, the money arising from the present sales will be laid out in public buildings—A place of worship, school house and library room, are the first objects.
10. Every professional man and mechanic, on condition of building a house with a stone or brick chimney, and residing in it, before the first of November next, will be entitled to four lots GRATIS, free forever from ground rent. Five and ten acre out lots may likewise be obtained on reasonable terms.
*** The two central streets in Beula are 100 feet wide, and the others 80 feet. Reserved squares and other accommodations must add to the health and beauty of the place.
July 6. 5t

Boarding and Lodging
FOR single gentlemen may be had at No. 114, Sixth-street, corner of Race.
Some apartments to be let at the above place.
July 6. *2t.

Just Received,
From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
20 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
may 30 dtf

Now Landing,
At Pratt's wharf,
FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,
CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes
For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.
May 15 §

To be Sold,
A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;
SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of
M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.
May 31. §

Just Imported,
In the ship Rebecca, from St. Croix,
Prime Sugar and Rum
40,000 wt. of Windward Island Coffee
A quantity of choice Madeira Wine.
James Yard,
South side Walnut street Wharf.
June 27. d6t

Will be Landed,
From on board the ship Active, Capt BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.
June 26. §

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Secretary at War's Report.

[No. XVI.]

From Lieutenant Piercy Pope to Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, dated Camp, 5th May, 1797.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter by Captain Minor, requesting of me to be informed whether I had positive orders for the objections I made in reply to your letter of the first instant; I have no official information from the United States of any pending negociations that respects the late Treaty, and consequently have every reason to suppose that the United States consider the Treaty carried into effect as far as respects the evacuation of the Posts on the east side of the Mississippi, above the 31st degree, north Latitude, and therefore conclude that any reinforcements or additional works will have a tendency to disturb that harmony which at present happily prevails between the two nations, and which I am directed to cultivate.

You told me yesterday that you had received information from a gentleman, that I intended to attack the garrison at this place. I now request that you will discover the author, that he may have it in his power to acquit himself of this assertion, or be brought to that just tribunal, a crime of so heinous a nature merits, as the informer has been guilty of.

I am with consideration,
your very humble servant,
PIERCY S. POPE, Lieut. Artillery.
Comdg. U. S. Troops Mississippi.

[No. XVII.]

From Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to Lieutenant Piercy Pope dated Natchez, 6th May, 1797.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter dated the 5th instant, delivered me by Lieutenant John M'Clary, in reply to mine of the 3d, by which, and by our conferences, I am persuaded of your disposition to cultivate that good harmony that is justly due to our nations. On my part I pledge my honour to you that I shall invariably continue considering you not only as I do every individual of your nation, but yet more particularly under the sacred view of its Representatives, as likewise every person under your command, and under the direction of the Honourable Andrew Ellicott.

I do assure you likewise, that my conduct shall be such, as not to merit the reflection of your nation, nor expose mine to any contest on account thereof; being answerable by my duty, and by my honour, to act with such propriety as will justify me in my public capacity.

With regard to the person that gave the information, that in my familiar conversation I communicated to you, must be despised, and other discountenanced both by you, and by me, as our situations are sacred, and only subject to the alterations unanimously agreed upon by our nations.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest consideration
Your most humble obedient servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

[No. XVI I]

Is the intercepted letter from Blount to Carey.

WAR-OFFICE, June 30th, 1797.

I HAVE compared the foregoing Documents, numbered from 1 to 18 inclusive, and do certify the same to be true extracts and copies from the records and files of this office.

JOHN STAGG, Jun.
Chief Clerk.

ADDITIONAL REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

To the President of the United States, of the proceedings of the officers of his Catholic Majesty, in relation to the posts occupied by his troops within the limits of the United States, the boundary line, and other matters therewith connected.

ON Thursday last, the 29th of June, I received farther dispatches from Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, the commissioner of the United States at the Natchez, dated the tenth of May last, of which an extract and copies, numbered one, two, and three, are subjoined. By these it appears that a new motive has been assigned by the commander in chief, the Baron de Carondelet, and Governor Gayoso, for still retaining the possession of the posts of the Natchez and the Walnut Hills, and for strengthening the fortifications; viz. *to guard against an attack by the British from Canada.* This motive being derived from information communicated to the Baron de Carondelet by the Chevalier de Yrujo, the minister of his Catholic Majesty to the United States, it appears necessary again to bring before the President my correspondence with the Spanish and British ministers on that subject. These papers are numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Although the minister declared he had just reasons for suspecting an expedition from Canada, was preparing by the British against the upper posts of Louisiana, yet he never mentioned a single fact or reason on which his suspicion was founded. From all existing circumstances I ever believed the suspicion to be groundless.—And the note of Mr. Liston, the British minister, of the 19th of the last month, declares that no such expedition has been or is intended, by the British government.

On the 16th of March last, by the President's direction, I enquired of the minister of his Catholic Majesty whether the Spanish troops had been withdrawn, agreeably to the treaty, from the territory of the United States; and if not, what orders or measures for withdrawing them had been taken. To this the minister answered, on the 17th of April, that not having for some months heard from the Baron de Carondelet, he was "deprived of any information touching the steps taken for the execution of the treaty." Nevertheless he had previously informed the Baron de Carondelet of his suspicions of a projected expedition from Canada; for on the first of May it is offered by Governor Gayoso, as a new reason for continuing to hold the posts. These two letters are numbered 10, 11.

On the 24th of June last, the minister of his Catholic Majesty wrote me the letter number 12, in which he undertakes to give the substance of two letters from the Baron de Carondelet, and which about a week before he had orally translated to me from the Spanish originals. These letters (as appears by the detail of them now given by the minister) exhibited divers complaints against Mr Ellicott, whose conduct is assigned as the cause of an alledged misunderstanding between him and Governor Gayoso; and of the delay in commencing the running of the boundary line.

One article, however, the minister has omitted in his recital. The Baron de Carondelet complained, among other things, that Mr. Ellicott had not given him notice of his arrival at the Natchez, as the commissioner on the part of the United States, for running the boundary line between their territories and those of Spain. I was astonished at this complaint, as I had then lying on my table a copy of Mr. Ellicott's letter to the Baron, dated the 27th of February, only three days after Mr. Ellicott's arrival at the Natchez, announcing his arrival as the commissioner of the United States for the object above expressed, and two copies of the Baron's answer, dated at New-Orleans, the first of March; one of the original Spanish, and the other a translation in English, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Ellicott's letter, and "congratulating him on his arrival in that country in the character of commissioner on the part of the United States." I immediately presented these copies to the minister, in whom the repugnance of fact to assertion excited the natural sensation: but soon recollecting himself, he made this apology for the Baron, that he supposed he did not consider Mr. Ellicott's letter as official! This letter and the translation of the Baron's answer, have been already laid before Congress and published: I now subjoin the copy of the Baron's answer in Spanish. No. 13.

The facts I have here stated, relative to the complaint of the Baron de Carondelet, which the Spanish minister has omitted in his detail, appeared to me important to be laid before you, to be considered together with the other complaints which the minister has recited. As to the complaint that Mr. Ellicott "attempted to get possession of the Natchez fort by surprize, and that the Governor Gayoso has in his power documents which evidently prove the intention of that attempt," I have examined the two gentlemen who have brought Mr. Ellicott's dispatches and they declare that they never heard of such an attempt being made or intended by Mr. Ellicott; and that so far from exciting dissatisfaction to the Spanish government, in the minds of the inhabitants at the Natchez, he uniformly recommended patience and submission, until the Spanish jurisdiction should be withdrawn.

Upon a view of the whole correspondence now and before submitted to the President, it appears that the governors of his Catholic Majesty, on the Mississipi, have, on various pretences, postponed the running of the boundary line, and the withdrawing of his troops from the posts they occupied within the territory of the United States: That after repeated overtures, promises and appearances of commencing the execution of the treaty between the two nations, in both those respects, their conduct demonstrates, that for an indefinite period they mean to avoid doing either: That there is but too much reason to believe Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians by the officers of his Catholic Majesty, to prepare them for rupture with the United States; those suspicions corresponding with other intelligence recently received by the Secretary of War and by me. Mine is by a private letter from Colonel Sargent, the Secretary of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, of which an extract, No. 14, is annexed.

Whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hostilities against the United States, has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens, it may be difficult to say; but that one or more of those citizens have proposed and taken measures to detach the southern Indians from the interests of the United States, and to destroy the influence of the public agents over those nations, and thus to defeat the great objects of their appointment, the chief of which is to preserve peace, is certain. The evidence of this important fact will be laid before you by the Secretary of War. That evidence having a reference to the British Minister, and his government, I took the liberty of addressing to him a letter, dated the 1st instant, (No. 15,) to which I received the answer, No. 16.

As closely connected with this business, I lay before you the copy of my letter, No. 17, dated the 27th of April last, to Charles Jackson, Esquire, the District Attorney of Georgia, reciting a passage in a letter from the Spanish Minister, dated the 21st of April, declaring his positive knowledge that the English had made propositions to General Clarke, of Georgia to obtain his influence in that state, in conjunction with some persons who might make a diversion or serious attack against Florida. By Mr. Jackson's answer, from which an extract. No. 18, is herewith presented, it appears, that after diligent enquiry, he could not find any person that knew any thing of the business, or that entertained a belief of the kind; and that from General Clarke's known violent antipathies to the English, and other circumstances, he doubted the truth of the report altogether.

On the 30th ult. I received a letter from General Pinckney, dated the 9th of May, which contains the latest intelligence from him, and seems proper to accompany the other papers now laid before you. His letter, No. 15, therein referred to, has not yet come to hand.

All which is respectfully submitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, July 3d, 1797.

[No. I.]

Extract of a letter from Andrew Ellicott, Esq. commissioner of the United States, to the Secretary of State, dated, Natchez, May 10, 1797.

SIR,

SINCE my dispatches by Mr. Knox, the whole of the Spanish commission for the purpose of running the boundary lines between the territory of his Catholic Majesty, and that of the United States has arrived; but notwithstanding this circumstance, I see no appearance of getting to business in any reasonable time: various pretences are resorted to by the Baron de Carondelet, and Governor Gayoso, to justify the delay, but the true reason, I am well persuaded, has never yet been made known to myself, or to the inhabitants of the district of Natchez, who are generally very uneasy, and many of them consider their situations as desperate if not supported in a few months by the United States.

As the arrival of the whole Spanish commission produced no effect favorable to our business, I expected that of Lieut. Pope, with a detachment of about forty troops, which happened the 24th of last month, would make some change for the better—in this I have been disappointed. Additional labourers were set to work in the fort, and several more pieces of artillery mounted.

On the first of this month I received a letter from Governor Gayoso, a copy of which, with the answer, you will find inclosed.

On Sunday last, the fort at this place was reinforced by about forty men, and a company of grenadiers are on their way, and hourly expected to join them. Yesterday Mr. Gillimard, the Spanish surveyor, an engineer, and several other military officers, with a boat-load of entrenching tools, left this place for the Walnut Hills, where the works are to be immediately put into a complete state of defence. The labourers who were employed by the direction of Governor Gayoso to go on the line, are now ordered to the Walnut Hills to assist in repairing the fortifications.

If the court of Madrid has any design of carrying the late treaty with the United States into effect, the conduct of the Baron de Carondelet and Governor Gayoso is to me altogether inexplicable: All their measures have the appearance of approaching hostility; and from some information which I have lately received from a source to which I cannot avoid giving a degree of credit, but a short period will elapse before we shall be ordered to leave this place, if not the country. I have in a former communication mentioned my suspicions, that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians to prepare them for a rupture with the United States, and to awe into a quiet submission the inhabitants of this district, who are at their mercy. I am sorry that no circumstance has yet occurred to make me change this opinion.

Immediately upon Mr. Pope's arrival, he was joined by ensign M'Clary, who commands my escort, which consists of about thirty-seven men, and all encamped with me. We now make a respectable appearance—the men are in good health, and well cloathed, and the strictest discipline is observed by the whole camp. Lieut. Pope has hitherto conducted himself in such a manner as to give general satisfaction to the neighbouring inhabitants, without incurring the displeasure of the present governor, or his officers, and at the same time supported the honour of the United States; but he has unfortunately been indisposed almost ever since his arrival.

I am, sir, with great esteem, &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

Secretary of State, United States.

[No. II]

[Is the same with No. XIII. of the Secretary at War's Report, published on Saturday.]

[No. II.]

From Andrew Ellicott, to his Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, May 2d, 1797.

SIR,

YOUR excellency's favour of yesterday is now before me, but as it principally concerns the commanding officer of the troops of the United States in this quarter, who I presume will give you a satisfactory answer, it will therefore be unnecessary for me to make any remarks upon it.

In a former communication you were apprized of my determination to remain at this place until we proceed to running of the line, or are recalled by the executive of the United States.

I am, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

His Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

[No. IV.]

SIR,

THREE days ago I declared to you the just reasons which I had for suspecting that an expedition was preparing on the lakes, on the part of the English, the object of which is to attack Upper Louisiana, and take by surprise the posts of St. Louis and New-Madrid. The proofs which I have since been able to obtain, confirm me in my suspicion, that the English troops, who meditate this *coup de main* intend to descend the Mississippi by Fox river, Oniconsin, or by the Illinois, or other parts of the territory of the United States. I suppose the government of this country too jealous of its rights to suffer so scandalous a violation of its territory; but having always in view the interests of the king my master, and the security of his possessions in this part of the world, in his name I request, sir, that in virtue of the information cited, this government may take the measures necessary for preventing the passage of foreign troops, of what description soever, over its territory.—An undertaking in which are united the dignity of the United States and the security of the possessions of a friendly nation, assures me beforehand that the administration of this country will take the measures which shall be most adapted to this end.

With these reasons I offer myself to your disposal, and pray God to preserve you many years.

Your Most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.

Philadelphia, 2d of March 1797.

[To be concluded in our next.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 6.—Continued.

Mr. NICHOLAS declared, he was as ready to act upon the business as any person in the house, and gave as much credit to the charge. He wished to probe the business to the bottom. He thought they should enquire whether there was not another person equally culpable with William Blount—he meant the British minister.

He suggested the propriety of deferring the whole business till next session, as he did not see any advantage that would be derived from determining upon it at present, except it were by making an example of the offender. He supposed there would be no danger of his escaping; and if he were to escape, he did not know that it would make any considerable difference as the only punishment which could be inflicted upon him, would be a disqualification from office.

Mr. GALLATIN said this subject was altogether new to him. He never had turned his mind to the constitutional question with relation to impeachment before this morning. Of course, what he should say, would be more in the shape of queries than of any thing else, as he had not formed any decisive opinion upon it. He was not, therefore, ready to vote upon the subject, but merely wished to submit his doubts to the committee.

It had struck him upon a cursory view of the constitution, that whatever might have been the extent to which impeachment was carried in England, by our constitution, impeachment in this country must be limited to the officers of government alone. He had derived this idea from the two following clauses in the constitution, viz.

"The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

"Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law."

It appeared from these clauses, that wherever an officer of government committed an offence upon which a judgment of impeachment should be had, he was also liable to indictment according to law, as the extent of punishment from an impeachment was a removal from office, and a disqualification to hold in future any office of honor, trust, or profit, in the United States. He did not think the case of Dr. Sacheverell in point. It was his opinion that by the constitution officers of the government only were intended to be impeached, and not members of the legislature.

His colleague had given it as his opinion, that a member of that house might be impeached for his vote, if bribery could be proved, though the constitution expresly declares, that no member shall be questioned out of the house for any thing he may do in his character as a legislator. He supposed this clause was meant to prevent any interference of the Executive; but if a man were to be called in question for a vote, though not for a speech, the privilege which he had always understood that they enjoyed, would be greatly narrowed. It appeared to him that the appropriate punishment for offences committed within those walls was expulsion; and that impeachment could not apply to them.

An argument had been adduced in favor of impeachment of a Senator, from that body's having free access to the executive records. This assertion was not correct; as he recollected a case in which the Senate applied to the President for certain papers, which, if they had had free access to his record, they would not have had occasion to have requested. He also recollected that the request was only granted in part. He believed indeed that some Senators, as that some members of that house, might, by special favor of the secretary of state, have access to this record; but he believed it might be refused to the members of either house.

It was said this offence was the seduction of an officer of the government. He knew nothing of the offence; but he saw no reason why the offence should be greater because committed by a Senator. He knew not whether this CAREY, an Indian interpreter, was an officer nominated by the President, and approved by the Senate. He knew nothing of the fact. It was therefore necessary to have some further information on the subject.

With relation to the letter itself, it was of a very serious nature, so serious, that though he conceived it scarcely ripe for legislative enquiry, he thought it called for strict executive enquiry. He thought they should know something of the fact that the letter was William Blount's. It was nothing less than a conspiracy between a number of men in the United States and the British government. He said a number of men, because the letter mentions a captain Chesholm, who held the correspondence with the British minister at Philadelphia last winter, so that at least two officers of government were acquainted with the plan. [He read an extract from the letter.]

It appeared, therefore, that a most serious plan had been laid, in which captain Chesholm was a partner, and made the instrument to confer with the British minister; that a man of some consequence was gone to England, and that the design was an attack upon the Spaniards in America; so that the plan, if carried into effect, must involve us in a war with that nation. This plan, Mr. G. said, had been suspected by the Spanish minister at Philadelphia, who has addressed our Executive more than once upon the subject; and also by the ministers of France and Spain at Charleston, who, in order to meet the attack, had purchased all the arms and ammunition they could meet with, and sent them to Augustine.

How far the legislature should go into the business, or whether it should be left to the executive, he did not know. At first, he thought the subject wholly of an executive nature.

Mr. G. observed, that what he had delivered were mere cursory thoughts. He should wish to hear the subject discussed, as he should attend more to the arguments of gentlemen in that house, than to the opinions of legal authority. So far as to the legality of the question, they were certainly better judges than he; but as the power of impeachment was committed to that house, they certainly ought to judge for themselves. He mentioned this, because he thought the answer of these legal gentlemen very curious, "*that the letter was evidence of a crime; that this crime was a misdemeanor; and that it is liable to impeachment.*" When the President asked advice what he should do, the answer seemed to be a direction to that house, what they should do; and this was advice unasked. Perhaps, however, the answer given to them was only partial. He wished, if it could be done with propriety, that the business might be postponed till the next session. He understood that the gentleman supposed to have taken his seat in the Senate this day. As to expelling him from his seat, that might be done now, and when that done, it would prevent him from doing any further harm. The disqualification might take place at the next session as well as the present.

Mr. DANA said, that the first impression upon his mind were, that a Senator was not impeachable; but, upon farther inquiry, he had found reason to doubt his opinion.

He asked whether a power could be impeached for any offence, which was not a violation of official duty. He thought this was clear by the constitution. A judge was certainly a civil officer, yet, if he were guilty of treason against the United States, "by levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," this would be no breach of official duty, and yet he might certainly be impeached for the offence.

Another enquiry was, whether members of the legislature were officers, in the sense of the constitution. This was an enquiry of great importance.

The right of impeachment, seemed to be a right clearly political—it was a right in government to protect itself, by displacing from her councils men who were faithless and unworthy. Taken in this view, the reason of the thing seemed strongly to apply to the members of the legislature.

With respect to a legislator being a civil officer. He would ask whether, if a man was displaced from a civil office, he would be eligible to be elected as a member of the legislature. This would be an absurd conclusion, unless it should be said that to be elected to such a situation was neither to be in a place of honor, trust, or profit.

Another clause of the constitution said—"that no title of nobility shall be granted; and no person holding any office of profit or trust, shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state:" And it was not meant to be said, that tho' our officers were not to be allowed to receive emoluments, &c. the members of the legislature were not forbidden to do it. This would be strange doctrine.

He would submit to the committee what he conceived to be their duty. He thought the house should be fully satisfied of the fact; but if there was any doubt as to the flagrancy of the offence, or the liability of the person to be thus tried, these doubts should be left to the decision of the Senate, as the proper constituted authority.

As to the enquiry relative to facts. The committees did not conceive that that enquiry ought to extend to a foreign minister. They had nothing to do with him. He did not come within their cognizance.

Mr. D. thought there could be no doubt as to the fact of the letter being really Mr. Blount's, as several persons in the house could prove his hand writing. It was necessary first to enter into this general resolution. Afterwards specific articles of impeachment could be prepared.

(To be continued.)

LAILSON'S CIRCUS.

On TUESDAY Evening, July 11th,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. JAYMOND,

Will be performed a variety of New Equestrian Exercises, by Messrs. Langley, Herman, Sully (the Clown) and Lailson.

The surprising manœvres of the

HOULAN,

With the carabine and broad sword; after which the scene of the DROCKWART, in the character of *MONT-AU-CIEL*, by Mr. LAILSON.

The PEDESTAL.

The evening's entertainment to conclude by a first representation of a Heroic Pantomime in three acts, called

Dorothée;

OR,

The Strength of Love and Maternal Tenderness.

Which will be preceded by

Les Preux Chevaliers.

Prologue to Dorothée; or, the reception to the Brave Officer: with the majestic ceremony, order, and respect, imposed to a reception in that respectable corps: Ornamented with dances, military evolutions, grand processions, singular combats with battle axes, swords and daggers, between Duney and Sacrogorgon, and general combats; new music, scenary, and decorations (the paintings executed by Messrs. Perouany and Audin): The whole at the expence and under the immediate direction of Mr. Jaymond, who will spare nothing to deserve, and whose only end is, to preserve, the benevolence and generous satisfaction which the public have been so kind as to testify since opening of the Circus.

☞ *Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Jaymond, corner of Second and South-streets, opposite the New Market.*

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

July 10th, 1797.

AT a meeting of the President and Managers, a dividend of seven and a half dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be retained by the President and Managers for the purposes of paying the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer.

Extract from the Minutes of the Stockholders.

June 12th, 1797.

Resolved,

That the subscription opened for one hundred additional shares of stock, conformable to a resolution of the 11th January, 1796, be now closed, and that the stock of the Company consist of twelve hundred instead of thirteen hundred shares.

WM. GOVETT, Secretary.

July 10. m&wiw m&tu3w

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Fox's Night.

On MONDAY Evening, July 10,

Will be presented a celebrated TRAGEDY, called

ROMEO & JULIET.

Romeo,	*Mr Cooper*
Paris,	*Warrell, jun.*
Montague,	*Morris*
Capulet,	*L'Estrange*
Mercutio,	*Moreton*
Benvolio,	*Fox*
Tibalt,	*Warrell, jun.*
Friar Lawrence,	*Warren*
Friar John,	*Warrell*
Balthazar,	*Mitchell*
Apothecary,	*Francis*
Peter,	*Blissett*
Page,	*Master L'Estrange*
Juliet,	*Mrs. Merry*
Lady Capulet,	*L'Estrange*
Nurse,	*Harvey*

In act I. a Masquerade, with a Dance by the characters.——In act V. a Funeral procession and Solemn Dirge.

The Vocal parts, by Messrs. Warrell, Francis, Warrell, jun T. Warrell, Mitchell,—Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs Warrell, Mrs. Harvey, Mad. Harwood, Miss Millbourne, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Anderson, &c. &c.

To which will be added (never performed here) a FARCE, called

THE ANATOMIST;

OR, THE SHAM DOCTOR.

Mons. Le Medicin,	*Mr. Fox*
Crispin,	*Bates*
Old Gerald,	*Francis*
Young Gerald,	*Warrell, jun.*
Simon Burley,	*Warren*
Martin,	*Blisset*
Doctor's Wife,	*Mrs L'Estrange*
Beatrice,	*Mrs Francis*
Angelica,	*Miss L'Estrange*
Waiting Woman,	*Mrs. Doctor.*

Box, one dollar twenty five cents—Pit, seven eights of a dollar—and Gallery half a dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will be open at six o'clock, and the curtain rise at seven precisely.

☞ On Wednesday, not acted these two years, the favorite Comedy called the *RIVALS*;—To which will be added, never performed, a Musical Drama in two acts, called *THE SAVOYARDE: Or, The Repentant Seducer*; for the benefit of Mrs. FRANCIS.

LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Published by Authority.

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

Laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December next, there shall be levied, collected and paid throughout the United States, the several stamp duties following to wit: For every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following, to wit: any certificate of naturalization, five dollars; any licence to practice or certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor in any court of the United States, the sum of ten dollars; any grant or letters patent under the seal or authority of the United States, except for lands granted for military services, four dollars; any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, two dollars, any charter party, bottomry, or respondentia bond, one dollar; any receipt or other discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars, twenty-five cents; where the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars, fifty cents; and for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of one dollar; any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, whereby any ships, vessels or goods going from one district to another in the United States, or from the United States to any foreign port or place, shall be insured to wit, if going from one district to another in the United States, twenty-five cents; if going from the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents; and when the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, one dollar; any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States; or some particular state, fifty cents; any bonds; bills, single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note for the security of money, according to the following scale, viz. on all bonds, bills single or penal, foreign or inland bills of exchange, promissory note or other note above twenty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, ten cents; above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents; above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents; above one thousand dollars, seventy-five cents: *Provided*, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within 60 days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid; and provided, that notes issued by any of the Banks now established, or which hereafter may be established within the United States, shall be subject to a duty according to the following scale, viz: On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, at the rate of three fifths of a cent for every dollar; above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, fifty cents; above one hundred dollars, & not exceeding five hundred dollars, one dollar; above five hundred dollars, two dollars; any protest or other notarial act, twenty-five cents; any letter of attorney, except for invalid pensions, or to obtain or sell warrants for lands granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war, twenty-five cents; any certificate or debenture for drawback of customs or duties for less than five hundred dollars, one dollar; any certificate or debenture for five hundred dollars, and not exceeding two thousand dollars, two dollars; and on every certificate or debenture for more than two thousand dollars, three dollars; any note or bill of lading for any goods or merchandize to be exported, if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state, ten cents; if to be exported to any foreign port or place, twenty-five cents; any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer) fifty cents; any certificate of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any state, or other bank, above twenty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, ten cents; above one hundred dollars, twenty-five cents; and for any certificate for every such share under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars; and the same for any less sum of the amount of the shares expressed in such certificate; provided, that nothing in this act contained, shall extend to charge with a duty, any legacy left by any will or other testementary instrument or any share or part of a personal estate, to be divided by force of any statute of distributions which shall be left to, or divided amongst, the wife, children, or grand children of the person deceased intestate, or making such will or testamentary instrument, or any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, which shall be made to or with the United States, or any state, or for their use respectively.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in respect to any stamp, on any of the notes of the banks, now established, or which hereafter may be established within the United States, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, to agree to an annual composition for the amount of such stamp duty, with any of the said banks, for one per centum on the amount of the annual dividend made by such banks, to their stockholders respectively.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all deeds and writings whatsoever, for the payment of any sum of money, upon the contingency of the loss of any ship, or goods, laden or to be laden on board of any ship, or of damage thereto, shall be construed and adjudged to be policies of insurance, within this act chargeable with the several rates of duty herein before mentioned.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any vessel, or any goods or merchandize, laden or to be laden on board of any vessel, shall be insured, a policy duly stamped shall be issued, or made out, within the space of three days at furthest; and the insurer or insurers neglecting to make out such policy or policies, within the time aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, for every such neglect or offence; and all promissory notes, or other security made for assurance or insurances of ships, goods or merchandizes at sea, or going to sea, in lieu of a policy, are hereby declared void.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every deed, instrument, note, memorandum, letters or other writing between the captain or master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any merchant, trader or other person, in respect to the hire or freight of such ship or vessel, for conveyance of any money, goods, wares, merchandize or effects, laden or to be laden on board of such ship or vessel, shall be deemed and adjudged to be a charter party.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every receipt for every sum of money, paid in whole or in part, of any legacy or share of personal estate, distributed as aforesaid, in the cases in which a duty is hereby charged, shall express therein the true sum which shall have been so paid; in default of which, as well the person or persons by whom the same shall have been paid, as the person or persons by whom the same shall have been received, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars: And every receipt in full, shall be deemed, for the purpose of charging the duties hereby laid, to be for the entire sum of such legacy or share of personal estate, unless it shall be made to appear that all such part thereof, as may not be expressed in such receipt in full, was, previous thereto, paid, and upon a receipt or receipts, duly marked or stamped, according to the directions of this act.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every counsellor, solicitor, attorney, proctor, or advocate, who hath been, or shall be admitted, enrolled or registered, in any court of the United States, before he shall at any time after the said thirty-first day of December next, profecute, carry on, or defend any action, suit or proceeding in any Court of the United States, shall take out a certificate of such admission, enrolment or registry from the Clerk or Prothonotary of the Court granting such admission; which certificate shall be written on a piece of vellum, parchment, or paper stamped according to the directions of this act, and such Clerk or Prothonotary shall make entry of such admission, enrolment or registry, in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, to which any person may at reasonable times have access without fee or reward:—For which certificate and entry there shall be paid to such Clerk or Prothonotary, by the supervisor of the revenue for the district wherein such Court shall be held, the sum of twenty-five cents.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the receiving a certificate as aforesaid in any one of the Courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the same, for that or any other of the said offices, so far as relates to the payment of the duties imposed by this act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the several duties aforesaid, shall be levied, collected, received, and accounted for, by and under the immediate direction and management of the supervisors and inspectors of the revenue, and other officers of inspection, subject to the superintendance, control and direction of the Treasury department, according to the respective authorities and duties of the offices thereof.

Sect. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause to be provided so many marks and stamps, differing from each other, as shall correspond with the several rates of duty aforesaid; that is to say, one mark or stamp for each distinct rate of duty; with which marks and stamps respectively shall be marked or stamped all vellum, parchment or paper, upon which shall be written, or printed, all or any of the several instruments, writings, matters and things herein before enumerated and charged, according to the nature and description of each of the said instruments, writings, matters and things as are herein before specified and described:—Which said several marks and stamps shall be notified by a public notification, or advertisement, to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and inserted in at least one newspaper printed in each State, and in the Territory North-West of the Ohio, and for not not less than three months before the said thirty-first day of December next, to the end that all persons may have due notice thereof; and which said marks and stamps, or any of them, shall or may be altered or renewed from time to time, as the said Secretary of the Treasury shall think fit, so as like public notification thereof be made, for a term not less than three months, before such new stamps or marks shall begin to be used.

Sect. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervisors of the revenue are hereby empowered and required, forthwith upon demand to them or any of them, made by any person or persons, to stamp or mark any quantities or parcels of vellum, parchment or paper (he or they paying to the supervisors of the revenue respectively the respective duties hereby directed to be paid for the same) to stamp and mark the same accordingly, without any other fee or reward; which stamp or mark shall be a sufficient discharge for the several and respective duties hereby granted upon the said vellum, parchment or paper, which shall be so stamped or marked.

Sect. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any supervisor of the revenue shall fix any such mark or stamp to any vellum, parchment, or paper, upon such request or demand as aforesaid, before the several and respective duties thereupon charged by this act, shall be duly answered and paid, or secured to be paid, he shall for every such offence, forfeit his office, together with the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed upon any unstamped vellum, parchment or paper, (with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by this act) any of the matters or things for which the said vellum, parchment or paper is hereby charged to pay any duty, or shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed any matter or thing, upon any vellum, parchment or paper, that shall be marked or stamped for any lower duty than the duty by this act payable, such persons so offending, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars; and in case any clerk, officer, or person, who in respect of any public office or employment, is or shall be authorized or instructed to make write or print any deeds, instruments or writings, by this act charged to pay a duty, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of any fraud or practice to defraud or deprive the United States of any duty by this act payable, by making writing or printing any such deed, instrument, or writing, or causing the same to be made, written, or printed upon vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act (or upon vellum, parchment or paper marked or stamped with any mark or stamp which he shall know to be counterfeited) or by writing or printing any such deed, instrument or other writing upon vellum, parchment or paper, that shall be marked or stamped for a lower duty as aforesaid, every such clerk, officer, or person so guilty, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall instead of the penalty aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if an officer of the United States, shall, in addition thereto, forfeit his office and be disabled to hold or enjoy the same for the future; and if any deed, instrument, or writing whatsoever, by this act charged with the payment of a duty, as aforesaid, shall contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, be written or printed, by any person or persons whomsoever, upon Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, not marked or stamped, according to this act, or upon vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped, for a lower duty than ought to be paid upon the same, then, and in every such case, there shall be paid to the United States, for their use, over and above the duty herein before charged thereupon, for stamping every such deed, instrument or writing, the sum of ten dollars; and no such deed, instrument or writing shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court, or admitted in any court to be available in law or equity, untill it shall be stamped as aforesaid. And the Supervisors respectively are hereby enjoined and required, upon payment or tender of the said duty and sum of ten dollars unto any of them, to mark or stamp the said vellum, parchment or paper, with the mark or stamp that shall be proper for such deed, instrument or writing, respectively; and if any person or persons whatsoever, shall counterfeit or forge any stamp, or mark, to resemble any stamp or mark which shall be provided or made in pursuance of this act, or shall counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same upon any vellum, parchment or paper, thereby to defraud the United States of any of the duties hereby granted, or shall utter, vend or sell any vellum, parchment or paper, with such counterfeit mark or impression thereupon, knowing such mark or impression to be counterfeit; or shall privately or fraudulently use any stamp or mark, directed or allowed to be used by this act, in relation to the duties hereby laid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the said duties, then every such person so offending, being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding seven years.

Sect. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, no bank now established, or which shall be hereafter established, which shall not have compounded for the duty hereby required, shall issue any bank bill or promissory note, unless upon paper duly stamped, and whereon the respective duties shall have been paid; and if the officer of any such bank or any person or persons employed therein, shall thereafter issue any bill or note, not duly stamped as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay a fine equal to the value of the bill or note so issued.

Sect. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be employed for the marking or stamping of vellum, parchment or paper, as aforesaid, before his acting in the marking or stamping of the said vellum, parchment or paper, shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I [insert here the name of the person] do solemnly swear [or affirm as the case may be] that I will, according to the best of my knowledge and skill, faithfully, honestly and carefully execute the trust reposed in me, and will truly mark or stamp all vellum, parchment or paper which I shall be required or directed to mark or stamp, and will render a true and exact account thereof to the proper officer or officers, and will faithfully account for all monies which shall receive therefor.

Section 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the said supervisors of the revenue, officers and other persons to be employed by them, shall from time to time, for the better execution of their several duties and trusts, observe and execute such directions as they respectively shall, from time to time, receive from the department of Treasury; which department shall take care that the several parts of the United States shall from time to time, be sufficiently furnished with vellum, parchment and paper, stamped or marked as aforesaid so that the citizens thereof may have it in their election to buy the same of the officers or persons to be employed in and about the execution of this act, at the usual or most common rates above the said duty, or to bring their own vellum, parchment or paper, to be marked or stamped as aforesaid.

Section 17, *And be it further enacted*, That as often as any alteration or renewal shall be made of, or in the marks or stamps before in use, or any of them, it shall be lawful for all persons who shall, at that time, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment, or paper, marked with any mark or stamp, which shall be so altered or renewed, and upon which any of the matters or things hereby charged, shall not have been written, or printed, at any time within the space of sixty days, after the intention of renewing or altering shall be notified as aforesaid, to bring or send such vellum, parchment or paper, unto some office of inspection; and the officer of inspection, to whom they shall be brought or sent, is hereby required to deliver, or cause to be delivered, unto the several persons who shall so bring and deliver any quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, the like quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, and as good in quality, stamped with such new stamp or mark, without demanding or taking, directly or indirectly, for the same, any money or other consideration whatsoever. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring, or cause to be brought and delivered unto some officer of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, the same is hereby declared to be of no other effect, or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped; and all matters and things which shall, after that time, be written or printed thereon, shall be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on vellum, parchment or paper not marked or stamped: And all persons who shall write or print any of the matters or things hereby charged, on such vellum, parchment or paper, after the said time, shall forfeit and suffer as herein before is enacted for persons writing or printing on vellum parchment or paper not marked or stamped.

Section 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every the officer and officers who shall be concerned in the levying, collecting and receiving the duties arising by this act, shall keep a separate and distinct account thereof, and shall pay or remit the same, as speedily as may be, after it shall be received, according to the orders of the Department of the Treasury.

Section 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause such sum and sums of money to be expended and paid, from time to time, for salaries, compensations, and other incidental charges as shall be necessary in and for the receiving, collecting, levying or managing of the said duties, so as that the whole amount thereof, shall not exceed five per centum of the gross total product of the said duties.

Section 20. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by virtue of this act, shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the supervisor of the revenue, within whose district, any such fine penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, by bill or information, in any circuit or district court of the United States, or in any court of either of the said States; one half thereof to the use of the person who, if an officer of inspection, shall first discover; if other than an officer of inspection shall first inform of the cause whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred (except in the cases in which a different disposition thereof may have been herein before made) and the other half to the use of the United States.

Section 21. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for, and during the term of five years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Congress and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, July 6, 1797:

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Wants Employment,

IN a store, a Man who can be well recommended, writes a good hand, and understands accompts. Apply at No. 50, North Fifth Street, and Cherry-alley ——Any reputable place will suit.
July 10. *3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, *July 10.*

☞ The regular Carrier of this Gazette for the Southern district being sick, those subscribers who may be omitted this day are requested to send to the Office for their papers.

Departed this life, the 1st inst. in the 81st year of his age, Mr. HENRY KEPPLE, formerly an eminent merchant in this city. He was, in every sense of the word, an honest man, a tender and affectionate parent, and, above all, lived and died a christian.

On Friday night, a new barn, together with two carriages, and three valuable horses, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Shoemaker, at Germantown, were consumed by fire.

In the Senate, on Saturday morning, the order of the day was called for on the motion for expelling William Blount from his seat in the Senate (which was on Friday postponed to take into consideration the message of the House of Representatives) and Mr. Martin and Mr. Cocke were sworn by a magistrate who attended for the purpose, and interrogated as to the hand writing of Mr. Blount, which they substantiated. The business had not been far proceeded with, when Mr. Blount took his seat, and informed the House Messrs. Dallas and Ingersoll, his council, were ready to plead in his defence. They were allowed to take their seats at the bar of the House, and Mr. Dallas commenced the defence in a very able and ingenious address which occupied more than three hours.

Mr. Ingersoll followed him in a speech of nearly two hours. These gentlemen had recourse to every precedent which could be produced from history, and to every argument which ability and ingenuity could suggest. They particularly relied on the ground that the *punishment* of an offender should in no case precede the *trial*, and that to expel Mr. Blount from his seat at this time, would be to do what could only be done, provided he was found guilty of the impeachment preferred, which, however, they denied the right of the House of Representatives to prefer.

The defence being finished, Mr. Ross rose and in a very luminous speech examined all the arguments which had been adduced by the counsel, and shewed their want of solidity. He justified the expulsion of Mr. Blount from his seat, on the evidence which they had of his unworthiness to fill it; and appealed very forcibly on the feelings of the House as to the nature of the crime of which he stood charged, and as to what might have been the consequence had his plans been carried into effect. This speech seemed to have great effect on the House, and after some other members had offered a few words on the occasion, Mr. Bloodworth moved to postpone the business till Monday. The yeas and nays were taken upon the question, and it was negatived 19 to 7. The question was then put on the expulsion, and carried by yeas and nays, 26 to 1. The negative vote was Mr. Tazewell's.

After this decision had taken place, Mr. Blount's bail delivered him up, and he was takee into the custody of the messenger of the Senate.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Ship Glasgow, Barry,	Cadiz	68
Cornelia, Gilbert,	Lisbon	74
Brig Nymph, Russel,	Newry	41
Little Sally, Taylor,	Alexandria	14
Jemima & Fanny, Conklin,	N. York	10
Charleston Pac. Strong,	Charleston	6
Susannah, Hunt,	Bourdeaux	54
Sch'r Tryal, Hand,	Alexandria	7
Jupiter, Burbank,	N. York	4
Mary, Eve,	St. Thomas	15
Fredericksburgh Packet, Pearce,	Port-au-Prince	12
Expedition, Williams,	St. Thomas	10
Telegraph, Corry,	Havanna	

Captain Corry left at Havanna the Hamburgh Packet, Swaine, and the Columbus, Vanneck, of this port. Arethusa, Keith, had arrived there from Jamaica.

The Fanny, Wellman, of Salem, is arrived at Lisbon.

Captain Hunt, from Bordeaux, spoke, June 28, a large brig from Bordeaux without a head, out 67 days for this port. The schooner Expedition, Williams, left at St. Thomas, the 28th ult. the brig Ann, Rofeter, of this port, to sail in 4 days. Polly, Hannah, do. on Friday morning last was boarded and examined by the privateer cruising off the Capes, and politely dismissed.

The Spanish privateer, cruising of the Capes, is called the Julia, captain Baptista Mahon; she captured the Asia within a few miles of Cape May, after she had the pilot on board. The second mate, two passengers (with the baggage) and a seaman, were put into the pilot boat, and arrived in town yesterday about one o'clock.

The above privateer captured on Friday afternoon, in sight of Cape May, the ship Asia, Yard, from Bengal to this port, and sent her for Cape Francois. The Asia, was out five months, Left at Bengal the ship Ganges, Green of this port.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Ship Atlantic, Cowper,	Bristol	84
Albermarle, Lang,	Gibraltar	48
Brig Phebe, Taylor,	Martinique	18
Schr. Americanus. Bell,	Wilmington	4

Ship Albermarle, Lang arrived from Gibraltar in 48 days, sailed in company with a brig and schooner for Boston, and the ship William, capt. Campbell, of Portsmouth N. H. bound from the isle of Zante to Bristol, (England.)

Capt. L. on the 21st of June, lat. 41, 56, spoke brig Sally, of Willis, Jos Lyney, master, 56 days out from Liverpool, bound to Boston, nearly out of all kinds of provisions; gave him 1 bbl. of beef, 1 do. bread, some pease and rice, and one gallon of brandy, then parted company.

LANDING,

AT South-Street Wharf, from on board schooner Expedition, captain Harding Williams, from St. Thomas, a Cargo of

Coffee, Sugar, and Rum.

For Sale by
F. Coppinger,
No. 221, South Front-street.
July 10. §1ct

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

A Healthy Woman with a good breast of milk, may hear of a place by applying at the Printing Office of this paper.
July 10. *3t

Proposals

For carrying MAILS of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in Philadelphia, until the 31st day of July next, inclusive.

MAINE.

1. From Brewer's or Scoodic by Machias, Chandler's river and Columbia, to Narraguagus once a week.

Leave Brewer's every Saturday at 2 P M, and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tuesday at 6 P M—Returning, leave Narraguagus every Wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Brewer's the next Saturday by 10 A M.

2. From Narraguagus by Gouldsborough, Sullivan, Trenton, Bluehill, Cusline, Penobscot, Buckston, Frankfort, Prospect and Belfast to Duck-Trap once a week.

Leave Narraguagus every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M. Returning. Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tuesday by 6 P M.

3. From Duck Trap by Camden, Thomaston, Warren, Waldoborough, Newcastle, Wiscasset, Bath, Brunswick, Freeport and North Yarmout, to Portland once a week.

Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M, and arrive at Portland the next Tuesday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Portland every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M.

4. From Portland by Biddeford, Welles and York, to Portsmouth.

April 15 to October 15. Leave Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P M, and arrive at Portland on the next day by 6 P M.

October 15 to April 15. Leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Portland every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P M.

5. From Portland by North-Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Bath, Wiscasset, Dresden, Pittston and Hallowell Hook to Hallowell court house, once a week.

Leave Portland every Friday at 8 A. M, and arrive at Hallowell court-house the next Saturday by 7 P M. *Returning.* Leave Hallowell court-house every Wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at Portland on Thursday by 6 P M.

6. From Wiscasset by Dresden, Pittston, Hallowell Hook, Hallowell court-house, Winthrop, Monmouth, Green, New-Gloucester and Gray to Portland once a week.

Leave Portland every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wiscasset on Wednesday noon. *Returning.* Leave Wiscasset on Wednesday at 3 P M, and arrive at Portland on Friday by 6 P M.

7. From Hallowell Hook by Vassalborough, Fort Halifax, Winslow, Fairfield and Canaan to Norridgewok once a week.

Leave Hallowell Hook every Wednesday at 11 A M, and arrive at Norridgewock on Thursday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Norridgewock on Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook on Tuesday by 6 P M.

8. From Hallowell Hook to Farmington on Sandy river once in two weeks.

Leave Hallowell Hook every other Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Farmington by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Farmington every other Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook by 6 P M.

9. From Portland by Falmouth, Gorham, Buxton, Standish, Limerick, Parsonfield, Shapleigh and Lebanon to Berwick, once in two weeks.

Leave Portland every other Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Berwick on Wednesday by noon.

Leave Berwick every other Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive at Portland on Friday by 6 P M.

10. From Standish by Flinstown, Fryburg academy, Conway and Tamworth to Sandwich in New Hampshire once in two weeks.

Leave Standish every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Sandwich on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Sandwich every other Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Standish on Friday by 6 P M.

11. From Wells by Waterboro', Sanford, Doughty's Falls, Berwick and Dover, to Portsmouth once a week.

Leave Wells every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth on Wednesday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Portsmouth every Wednesday by 2 P M, and arrive at Wells next Thursday by 6 P M.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

12. From Portsmouth by Dover, Rochester and Moultonborough to Plymouth, returning by New-Hampton, Meredith, Gilmantown, Nottingham and Durham to Portsmouth once in two weeks.

Leave Portsmouth every other Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Plymouth the next Friday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Receive the mail at Plymouth every other Saturday by 8 A M, and return to Portsmouth the next Tuesday by 4 P M.

Note. "The post is to go and return on this route alternately."

13. From Portsmouth by Exeter, Chester, Londonderry, Amherst, Peterborough and Marlborough to Keene, once a week.

Leave Portsmouth every Thursday by 8 A M, arrive at Exeter by one P M, at Chester by 6 P M, and at Keene on Saturday by 4 P M *Returning.* Leave Keene every Monday by 8 A M, arrive at Chester on Tuesday by 4 P M, at Exeter on Wednesday by 9 A M, and at Portsmouth by 4 P M.

14. From Concord by Plymouth to Haverhill, once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Plymouth on Tuesday by 3 P M, and at Haverhill on Wednesday by 4 P M. *Returning.* Leave Haverhill every Thursday by 8 A M, arrive at Plymouth on Friday by 9 A M, and at Concord on Saturday by 4 P M.

15. From Exeter to Hampton Falls, three times a week from April 15 to October 15, and twice a week from October 15 to April 15.

Leave Hampton falls in one hour after the arrival after the arrival of the mail from Boston, and deliver it at Exeter in two hours, remain at Exeter two hours and return to Hampton Falls in six hours from the time of leaving it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

16. From Newburyport, Haverhill, Kingston, Exeter, New Market and Durham to Dover once a week.

Leave Newburyport every Monday by 10 A M, arrive at Dover on Wednesday by noon. *Returning.* Leave Dover on Wednesday by 3 P M, and arrive at Newburyport on Friday by 3 P M.

17. From Salem to Gloucester once a week.

Leave Gloucester every Wednesday by 7 A M, and arrive at Salem by 11 A M. *Returning.* Leave Salem every Wednesday by 1 P M, and arrive at Gloucester by 6 P M.

Note. Should this mail be carried in a stage it is to be carried as often as the stage runs, the hours desired to be stated in the proposals.

18. From Salem to Marblehead three times a week. Leave Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Friday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Boston, and deliver it at Marblehead in one hour and an half, leave Marblehead in one hour and a half and return to Salem in two hours.

19. From Boston, by Andover, Haverhill and Chester to Concord in New Hampshire once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Chester by 2 P M, and arrive at Boston on Tuesday by 4 P M. Returning. Leave Boston every Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Chester on Saturday by 11 A M, and arrive at Concord on Saturday by 6 P M.

20. From Boston by Concord, Lancaster, Leominster and Ashburnham to Marlborough, Keene and Walpole in New Hampshire.

Leave Leominster every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Keene by 9 P M, annd at Walpole on Friday by 10 A M Returning. Leave Walpole every Saturday or Sunday by 5 A M, arrive a Keene by 9 A M, and at Leominster in the evening. Leave Leominster every Monday and Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Boston by 6 P M.

21. From Boston by Quincy, Bingham, Hanover, Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Harwich and Chatham to Truro once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 3 P M, arrive at Sandwich on Friday by 6 P M, and at Truro the next Sunday by 6 A M. Returning. Leave Truro every Monday by 8 A M, arrive at Sandwich on Tuesday by 7 P M, and at Boston on Thursday by 10 A M.

22. From Sandwich by Falmouth and Holmes Hole to Edgarton once a weeek.

Leave Sandwich every Saturday by 1 P M, and arrive at Edgarton on Monday by 11 A M. *Returning.* Leave Edgarton on Monday by 2 P M, and arrive at Sandwich on Tuesday by noon.

23. From Boston by Sharon, Mansfield, Norton and Taunton to Newport once a week.

Leave Boston every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, on Tuesday. *Returning.* Leave Newport every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Boston on Thursday by 6 P M.

24. From Boston by Charleston, Medford, Woburn, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngboroegh to Amherst once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Amherst the next Saturday noon. *Returning.* Leave Amherst every monday noon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday by 3 P M.

25. From Boston by Randolph, Bridgewater, Raynham and Taunton to New Bedford.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave Boston every monday, wednesday and Friday at 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at New Bedford by 8 P M. *Returning.* Leave New Bedford every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at Boston by 8 P M.

From November 1 to May 1. Leave Boston every wednesday and Friday at 9 A M, arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at New Bedford on Thursday & Saturday by 8 P M. Returning Leave New Bedford every monday and wednesday by 9 A M. arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at Boston on Tuesday and Thursday by 7 P M.

26. From New Bedford to Nantucket, twice a week from November 1 to May 1. Leave New Bedford every Friday and monday by 6 A M, arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Leave Nantucket every Saturday and Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave New Bedford every monday, wednesday and Friday by 10 A M, and arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Returning. Leave Nantucket every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening, winds and tide permitting.

27. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to warren once a week.

Leave Taunton every wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at warren by 10 A M. Leave warren by 1 P M, and arrive at Taunton by 6 P M.

28. From Boston by Dedham, Providence, Plainfield, Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth, Guilford and New Haven to New York three times a week.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Providence by 6 P M, arrive at Norwich on wednesday, Friday and monday by noon, at New London by 3 P M, arrive at New Haven on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at Stanford by 9 P M, and at New York on Friday, monday and wednesday by noon. Returning. Leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at New Haven on wednesday, Friday and monday by 2 P M, at Norwich on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at Providence by 8 P M, and at Boston on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 1 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 A M, arrive at providence the next days by 9 A M, at New London every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at New Haven on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 3 P M, at Stratford by 8 P M, and arrive at New York on Monday, wednesday and Friday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave New York every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 11 A M, arrive at Stratford the next days by 8 P M, at New Haven on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 A M, at New London on wednesday, Friday and monday by 3 P M, at providence, Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 4 P M, at Boston on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 3 P M.

29. From Boston by Dedham, Mendon, Pomfret and Tolland to Hartford once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 7 A M, arrive at Hartford the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Hartford every monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Boston on wednesday by 5 P M.

30. From New Bedford to Newport once a week.

Leave New Bedford every Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Newport by 4 P M. Leave Newport every Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P M.

31. From Worcester by Rutland, Petersham and Northfield to Brattleborough once a week.

Leave worcester every Tuesday by 1 P M, and arrive at Brattleborough on wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Brattleborough every thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at worcester on Friday noon.

32. From Brookfield by Belchertown, Northampton, worthington, Pittsfield and New Lebanon to Albany

Leave Brookfield every Tuesday and Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Northampton by 6 P M. Leave Northampton every wednesday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at Pittsfield by 1 P M, and at Albany on Thursday and monday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Albany every wednesday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at Pittsfield by 5 P M, at Northampton on Thursday and Monday by 7 P M, and arrive at Brookfield on Friday and Tuesday by 4 P M.

33. From Springfield by Westfield and Stockbridge to Kinderhook once a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Springfield every Tuesday by 3 P M, arrive at Kinderhook on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Kinderhook every Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Stockbridge by 3 P M. Leave Stockbridge on monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Springfield by 7 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Springfield every wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Kinderhook on Thursday by 2 P M. Returning. Leave Kinderhook on Thursday by 4 P M, arrive at Stockbridge on Friday noon Leave Stockbridge every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Springfield by 7 P M.

34. From Suffield by West Springfield, Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleborough, Westminster, Walpole, Charlestown and Windsor to Hanover twice a week.

Leave Suffield every Tuesday and Friday at A M, arrive at Northampton by 1 P M, at Walpole on Wednesday and Saturday by 5 P M, at Windsor on Monday and Thursday by 2 P M, and at Hanover by 7 P M Returning. Leave Hanover every Tuesday and Friday by 6 A M, arrive at Windsor by 1 P M, at Walpole on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 P M, and at Northampton on Monday and Thursday by noon, and at Suffield by 7 P M.

35 From Hanover by Oxford and Haverhill to Newbury once a week.

Leave Hanover every wednesday by 6 A M, arrive at Haverhill by 4 P M, and at Newbury by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Newbury every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Haverhill by 8 A M, and at Haverhill by 6 P M

VERMONT.

36. From Windsor by Royalston, Randolph, Williamston and Montpelier to Burlington once in two weeks.

Leave Windsor every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Burlington the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Burlington every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Windsor on Wednesday by 6 P M.

37. From Windsor to Rutland once a week.

Leave Rutland every Monday by 7 A M and arrive at Windsor on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning Leave Windsor every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Thursday by 6 P M.

38. From Burlington by Vergennes and Middlebury to Rutland a week.

Leave Burlington every Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rutland every Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Burlington on Wednesday noon.

39. From Rutland by Manchester, Bennington, Lansingburg and Troy to Albany.

Leave Rutland every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Albany the next Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Albany every Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Bennington by 7 P M. Leave Bennington on Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 7 P M.

RHODE-ISLAND.

40. From Providence by Bristol and Warren to Newport.

Leave Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 A M, and arrive at Newport the same days by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Newport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 A M, and arrive at Providence by 4 P M.

41. From Providence by East Greenwich, Newport, South Kingston, Westerly and Stonington Point to New London once a week.

Leave Providence every Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, leave Newport every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at New London on Thursday by noon. Returning. Leave New London on Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P M, leave Newport on Monday by 7 A M, and arrive at Providence by 5 P M.

CONNECTICUT.

42. From Hartford by Windham to Norwich once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Norwich by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Norwich every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hartford by 7 P M.

43. From Hartford by Middletown, Modus Landing and Colchester to New-London, once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday at 1 P M, and arrive at New London on Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave New London every Thursday by 11 A M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 7 P M.

44. From Hartford by New Hartford, Canaan, Sheffield and Hillsdale to Hudson once a week

Leave Hartford every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hudson on Wednesday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Hudson every Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 11 A M.

45. From Hartford by Litchfield, New Milford, Newtown, Danbury and Ridgefield to New York once a week.

Leave Hartford every Monday by 10 A M, arrive at Litchfield by 7 P M, at New Milford on Tuesday by 11 A M, and at New York on Thursday by 8 A M. Returning. Leave New York every Thursday by 4 P M, arrive at New Milford on Saturday noon, at Litchfield by 7 P M, and at Hartford on Monday by 8 A M.

46. From New-Haven by Derby, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlem, Litchfield and Goshen, to Canaan, once a week.

Leave Canaan every Monday noon, arrive at Litchfield by 7 P M, and at New Haven on Wednesday by 10 A M. Leave New Haven every Wednesday by 2 P M, arrive at Litchfield on Thursday noon, and at Canaan by 7 P M.

47. From New York by White Plains, Bedford, Fredericktown, Dover, Sharon, Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Pittsfield and Williamston to Bennington

Leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A M, the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 6 P M. Returning. Leave Bennington every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 5 A M, and arrive at New York the next Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 6 P M.

If the stages run but once a week on this route the mail is to leave New York every Monday at 5 A M, arrive at Bennington on Wednesday by 6 P M. Leave Bennington on Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at New York on Saturday by 6 P M.

48. From New York by Yonkers, Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Redhook, Clermont, Hudson, Claverac and Kinderhook to Albany three times a week.

Leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 2 P M, arrive at Tarrytown by 8 P M Leave Tarrytown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at Poughkeepsie by 7 P M. Leave Poughkeepsie Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 5 A M, arrive at Kinderhook by 7 P M. Leave Kinderhook every Thursday, Saturday and Monday, at 5 A M, and arrive at Albany by 8 A M. Returning. Leave Albany Thursday, Saturday and Monday by 3 P M, arrive at Kinderhook by 7 P M. Leave Kinderhook Friday, Sunday and Tuesday, at 5 A M, arrive at Poughkeepsie by 7 P M. Leave Poughkeepsie Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, at 5 A M, arrive at Tarrytown by 7 P M. Leave Tarrytown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 A M, arrive at New York at 11 A M.

49. From Albany by Troy and Lansingburgh, to Salem, once a week.

Leave Albany every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Lansingburgh by 10 A M, and at Salem by 4 P M. Returning. Leave Salem every Monday, by 8 A M, and arrive at Albany by 5 P M.

50. From Salem by Granville, Fairhaven, Vergennes, Bason-Harbour, Willsboro', Peru and Plattsburgh, to Champlain-town, once in two weeks,

Leave Salem every other Wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at Plattsburgh the next Sunday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Plattsburgh every other Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Friday by 4 P M.

51. From Lansingburgh by Waterford, Stillwater, Fort Edward, Whitehall landing and Fairhaven, to Rutland, in Vermont.

Leave Lansingburgh every Thursday by noon, and arrive at Rutland the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rutland every Monday by noon, and arrive at Lansingburgh on Thursday by 10 A M.

52. From Albany by Schenectady, Tripes Hill, Conajoharry, German Flatts, Old Fort Schuyler and Whitestown to Rome. *The times desired to be stated in the proposals.*

53. From Schenectady by Ballstown Springs and Glensbridge to Sandy Hill once a week.

Leave Schenectady every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Sandy Hill by 4 P M. Leave Sandy Hill on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Schenectady by 4 P M.

54. From Tripeshill to Johnston once a week.

Leave Tripeshill in one hour after the mail arrives from Albany on Tuesday, arrive at Johnston in two hours, stay at Johnston two hours, and return to Tripeshill in two hours.

55. From Conajoharry by Cherry Valley to Cooperstown twice a week.

Leave Conajoharry every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Cooperstown by 2 P M. Leave Cooperstown every Tuesday and Friday by 10 A M, and arrive at Conajoharry by 6 P M.

56. From Cooperstown by Butternuts and Oxford to Union once in two weeks.

Leave Union every other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cooperstown on Wednesday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Cooperstown every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Union on Saturday by 3 P M.

57. From Old Fort Schuyler by Cincinnatus to Oxford Academy once in two weeks.

Leave Old Fort Schuyler every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Oxford on Friday noon. Returning. Leave Oxford every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Old Fort Schuyler on Saturday by 7 P M.

58. From Rome by to Rotterdam once in two weeks.

Leave Rome every other Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rotterdam by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rotterdam every other Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Rome by 6 P M.

59. From Rome by Oneida, Onondaigus, Scipio and Geneva to Kanandaigus once a week

Leave Rome every Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Kanondaigua every Monday by 10 A M. Leave Kanandaigua every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rome the next Thursday by 8 A M.

60. From Kanandaigua by Hartford to Niagara once in two weeks.

Leave Kanandaigua every other other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Niagara the next Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Niagara every other Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua the next Monday by 6 A M.

61. From Rhinebeck by Kingston, Shawangunk, Wardsbridge, Goshen, Hamburg, Newtown, Johnsonsburg and Hope, to Easton, once a week.

Leave Easton every Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Rhinebeck the next Sunday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Rhinebeck every Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 10 A M.

62. From New York by Hackensack, Paramus, New Antrim and Chester to Goshen once a week.

Leave New York every Friday at 7 A M, and arrive at Goshen on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Goshen every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at New York on Wednesday by 6 P M.

63. From Fishkill by Newburg and New Windsor to Goshen once a week.

Leave Fishkill every Wednesday by 7 A M, and arrive at Goshen by 5 P M. Leave Goshen every Tuesday at 7 A M, and arrive at Fishkill by 5 P M.

64. From New York by Jamaica, Huntington, Smithtown, Brookhaven, Suffolk, Southampton & Bridgehampton to Sagharbour once a week.

Leave New York every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Sagharbour the next Saturday by 6 P M. Leave Sagharbour every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at New York on Wednesday by 5 P M.

NEW-JERSEY.

65. From Woodbridge to Amboy three times a week.

Leave Woodbridge every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 8 A M, and arrive at Amboy by 9 A M. Leave Amboy at noon and arrive at Woodbridge by 1 P M.

66. From Trenton by Allentown, Monmouth court-house, Shrewsbury, Middletown Point, Spotswood, New Brunswick, Somerset, New Germanton, Pittston and Flemington to Trenton once a week.

Leave Trenton every Tuesday by 10 A M, and return to Trenton the next Tuesday by 6 A M.

67. From Philadelphia by Taunton and Athion to Tuckerton once in two weeks.

Leave Philadelphia every other Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Tuckerton on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Tuckerton every other Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday by 9 A M.

68. From Philadelphia by Woodbury, Swedesborough, Woodstown and Salem to Bridgetown once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday afternoon by 3 o'clock, and arrive at Bridgetown on Friday by 2 P M. Leave Bridgetown on Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday at 9 A M.

69. From Philadelphia by Jenkintown, Plumstead and Pipers by Bethlehem to Easton once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 2 P M. Returning. Leave Easton every Monday at 9 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday by 3 P M.

70. From Plumstead by Pipers and Alexandria to Pittston once a week.

Leave Plumstead every Thursday by 5 A M, arrive at Pittston by 11 A M. Leave Pittston by 1 P M, and arrive at Plumstead by 7 P M.

71. From Easton to Wilkesbarre once a week.

Leave Easton every Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Wilkesbarre on Saturday noon. Returning Leave Wilkesbarre every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Easton every Thursday by noon.

72. From Philadelphia by Norristown, Trap, Pottsgrove, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg to Carlisle.

October 15 to April 15 Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday and Thursday at sunset, arrive at Reading every Thursday and Saturday at 4 P M. Leave Reading every Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Carlisle every Sunday by 11 A M. Returning Leave Carlisle every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Reading on Tuesday by 4 P M. leave Reading every Wednesday and Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Thursday and Tuesday by 4 P M.

April 15, to October 15. Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Reading on Thursday and Saturday by 11 A M. Leave Reading every Thursday noon, and arrive at Carlisle the next Saturday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Carlisle every Monday noon, arrive at Reading on Tuesday by 7 P M. Leave Reading every Wednesday and Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Thursday and Tuesday by 9 A M

73. From Reading by Hamburg, Sunbury and Northumberland to Louisburg once a week.

Leave Reading every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg on Monday by 10 A M. Returning. Leave Louisburg every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Reading on Thursday by 4 P M.

74. From Harrisburg by Petersburg, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflintown, Loustown, Huntingdon, Alexandria, Centre Furnace, Belle Fount, Milesburg, Aaronsburg, Mifflinburg, Louisburg, Northumberland, Sunbury and Halifax to Harrisburg once in two weeks.

Leave Harrisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, waiting at each post-office which shall be established on the route, two hours, and return again to Harrisburg the next Monday by 8 A M.

75. From Somerset by Connellsville to Union once a week.

Leave Somerset every Thursday by 5 A. M. arrive at Union by 4 P. M. Leave Union every Friday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Somerset by 7 P. M.

76. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling, to the mouth of Fishing Creek, once a week.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday by noon, and arrive at Fishing Creek on Sunday by 9 A M. Returning. Leave Fishing Creek every Wednesday by 4 P M, and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A M.

77. From Preston by Washington to Cincinnati once a week.

Leave Preston every Friday at noon, arrive at Washington by 8 P M, and at Cincinnati the next Monday noon. Returning. Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 5 P M. Leave Washington at 9 P M, and arrive at Preston on Friday by 11½ A M.

From Petersburg by City Point to Bermuda Hundred, three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Bermuda Hundred by 10 A M. Leave Bermuda Hundred by 11 A M, add arrive at Petersburg by 3 P M, on the same days.

KENTUCKY.

78. From Washington by Springfield, Bourbon, Lexington, Frankfort and Harrodsburg to Danville once a week,

Leave Washington every Saturday by 8 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Monday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Danville every Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Lexington on Wednesday noon, and at Washington on Thursday by 6 P M.

79. From Danville to Louisville by Beardstown once in two weeks

Leave Danville every other Tuesday by noon, arrive at Louisville the next Thursday by 3 P M. Returning Leave Louisville every other Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Danville on Saturday by 6 P M.

80. From Danville by Stamford and Cumberland Gap to Moffat's store in Tennessee once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Moffat's store the next Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Moffat's store every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Danville on Monday by 10 A M.

TENNESSEE.

81. From Knoxville by South West Point and Fort Blount and Craig Fort to Nashville once in two weeks.

Leave Knoxville every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Nashville the next Monday by 9 A M. Returning. Leave Nashville every other Monday by 3 P M, and arrive at Knoxville the next Saturday by 3 P M.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

82. From Baltimore by Ellicott's Lower Mills, Montgomery court-house, Charlesburg, Leesburg, Middleburg and Warrenton to Culpeper court-house, once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday noon, arrive at Leesburg on Tuesday evening, and at Culpeper Court House the next Thursday noon. Returning. Leave Culpeper court-house every Friday noon, and arrive at Baltimore the next Monday by 9 A M.

83. From Allen's Fresh by Ludlow's Ferry to Port Conway in Virginia.

Leave Allen's Fresh every other Monday by 6 A M, arnd arrive at Port Conway by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Port Conway every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Allen's Fresh by 7 P M.

84. From Morgantown by Petty John to Clarksbury once in two weeks.

Leave Morgantown every other Monday by 5 A M, and arrive at Clarksburg by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Clarksburg every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Morgantown by 8 P M.

85. From Todd's to King and Queen Court H. once a week.

Leave Todd's every Thursday by 9 A M, arrive at King and Queen by 11 A M. Leave King and Queen at 1 P M, and arrive at Todd's by 6 P M.

86. From Halifax by Danville to Caswell court-house once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Tuesday by 2 P M, arrive at Caswell court-house the next Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Caswell C. H. every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday by noon.

87. From Petersburgh by Suffex court house and Southampton court house to South Quay, once in two weeks.

Leave Petersburg every other Wednesday by 6 A M and arrive at South Quay on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Petersburg on Tuesday by 3 P M.

NORTH-CAROLINA, &c

88. From Newbern to Beaufort and Swansboro' once in two weeks, the mail to go alternately.

Leave Newbern every other Thursday by 6 A M, remain at each of the offices two hours, and return to Newbern the next.

89. From Wilmington by Georgetown to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Charleston the next Thursday by 10 A M. Leave Charleston every Thursday by 3 P M and arrive at Wilmington the next Sunday by 5 P M.

90. From Norfolk by Kempsville, Great Bridge and North West River Bridge to Jonesboro', once in two weeks.

Leave Norfolk every other Wednesday at 9 A M and arrive at Jonesboro' on Thursday by 7 P M Returning. Leave Jonesboro' every other Monday by 10 A M and arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday by 6 P M.

91 From North West River Bridge by New Lebanon to Elizabeth city, once in two weeks.

Leave North West River Bridge every other Friday by 6 A M add arrive at Elizabeth city by 6 P M. Leave Elizabeth city every other Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at N. W. river bridge by 6 P M.

92. From Salem, N. C. by Bethania, Flower-Gap Grayson court-house and Austinville to Wythe court-house once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wythe c. h. the next Mon. by 6 P M. Leave Wythe court-house every other Tuesday by 9 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Thursday by 6 P M.

93. From Murfreesboro' by South Quay to Suffolk once a week.

From Murfreesboro' every Wednesday by 6 A M, arrive at Suffolk by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Suffolk every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 6 P M.

94. From Fayetteville to Pittsburg once in two weeks.

Leave Fayetteville every other Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Thursday at 10 A M. Leave Pittsburg every other Thursday by 2 P M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH-CAROLINA.

95. From Augusta by Robinson at the White Ponds and Gillets mills to Coosahatchy, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Tuesday by 8 A M and arrive at Coosahatchy on Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Coosahatchy every Sunday at 6 A M and arrive at Augusta on Monday by 5 P M.

96. From Georgetown to Rocky Landing in Georgia, once in two weeks.

Leave Georgetown every other Monday at 6 A M, and arrive at Rocky Landing at 5 P M. Returning. Leave Rocky Landing every other Tuesday by 6 A M and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

NEW JERSEY.

97. From Newtown by Hackerstown, Morristown and Chatham to Newark, and from Newark back by Chatham, Morristown, Booneton, Rockaway and Sparta to Newtown, once a week.

Leave Newtown every Thursday by 5 A M and arrive at Newark on Friday by 10 A M. Leave Newark every Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Newtown on Saturday by 6 P M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. *For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.*

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October.

Note 7 The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and continue for four years, until the first of October 1801—excepting contracts for the routes No. 8, 9, 10, 31, 36, 50, 51, 57, 60, 74, 76, 77, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 90, 91, 92, 96—which are to continue for two years until the 1st of October, 1799.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia,
May 27th, 1797.
June 1. 2awtJ31